We send, occasionally, a number of the Examinum to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be in-

LOUISVILLE ..... DEC. 1, 1849

alphie, will receive subscriptions for the

We shall, in future, disconti Examiner to subscribers after the expi the time for which their subscriptions pay, uness otherwise instructed.

We hope those of our subscribers have not yet responded to our urgent call for pay ment of their subscriptions, will not let another mail go from their post office without remittin their duce.

A brief article headed "Political Depravity," in which disparaging allusion was made to C. F. Adams, Esq., was inserted in the Examiner

of the 17th inst. accidentally and without our knowledge. We were pained at its appearance and wrote a few lines for last week's paper expressive of our regret-through carelessness in making up the form these lines were omitted and we have thus been obliged to delay the correction until to-day.

## Emancipation on the Soil the True Policy of Kentucky.

There are but few of the advocates of slaver who are not in the habit of asserting that the whites and blacks are mutually improved by living together in the relation of masters and slaves, and, at the same time, they also assert with great emphasis that, if that relation were destroyed, the proximity of the two races would be mutually destructive to them. Indeed, so frequently has the assertion been made that the two races cannot live together unless the one is enslaved, that it has become an article of the popular faith which few question and scarcely any deny. The emancipationists have too gen erally conceded that expatriation ought to b associated with any plan of emancipation the State may adopt. Thus, although pro-slavery men and anti-slavery men differ utterly on th wisdom and policy of slavery, there is much harmony in their views in relation to the impossibility of the two races living together in the same community if both be free.

We have long been of the opinion that there is much unsoundness in the public mind on this subject, and we design in this article to place on record some of the conclusions which we have arrived at after a calm survey of the whole field. The question to which we now invite the attention of our readers, is this:-If the State of Kentucky resolve on emancipating the slaves within her borders, ought she, at the same time, to make provision for their forcible remo-

proposed, nearly all of which had expatriation associated with them. The emancipationists which are too generally considered as the legit- anxious for a declaration on the part of the thereby assumed double duty. They undertook to prove that slavery is a grievous curse, which ought to be abolished, and at the same time to show that African colonization is feasible and would greatly benefit the slave .-Against the scheme of African colonization. the descendants of all the slaves now in Keatucky, the slavery men contended with great the cost of removal, and showed what an epormous tax the people of Kentucky must submit to in order to transfer our black population to the shores of Africa. It is true that the emapcipationists met this difficulty by asserting that the expense of transportation would be derived make the advocates of slavery understand that the scheme of African colonization, as applied to the two hundred thousand slaves of Kentucky, was even a pecuniary possibility.

Again-the slavery men contended that the humanity of coercive colonization was not very and it was predicted that the blacks, being far clear, and argued that they who declaimed against the cruelty of keeping negro families in revenge against their former task-masterstogether in slavery ought to be particularly would murder all the men, violate all the woguarded how they cast their influence in favor men, butcher all the children, until earth should of a system of expatriation which, of inevitable display blacker scenes than Pandemonium afnecessity, would rend the dearest affections of the human heart, and forever break up the as- effect on the first day of August, 1835, and not sociation of families, by tearing mothers and a scene of horror occurred—aye, not even a fathers from sone and daughters, and sending word of revenge was heard. The negroes rethe latter into perpetual exile from the love and ceived the boon of freedom with thankful the guardianship of the former. The philanthropy of emancipation, when connected with they extended them towards heaven, and, inexpatriation, was therefore made to appear ex- stead of imprecations, they offered up prayers tremely doubtful. These are difficulties of great magnitude and

of those who propose emancipation coupled with colonization, as the only remedy for slavery. Many of those emancipationists who felt that these difficulties are almost insuperable, declared that whatever scheme of emancipation the State might adopt, the result would be the removal of a majority of the slaves to distant homes and slavery farther South .-But still this view of the case scarcely mitigated the force of the reasonings which pro-slavery men used to show that colonization was too costly to be endured, and too cruel to be worthy to be held by any genuine philanthropist; for it was not very obvious how the cause of humanity was to be advanced by a transfer of the negroes from slavery in Kentucky to slavery tu Mississippi and Alabama. It was said, and with great pertinency, that if the negroes are to be kept in slavery at all, it is far better for them to remain in Kentucky, where slavery exists under as mild a form as it can, than to be carried to the extreme southern States where, on account of the vast number of slaves and the nature of their employment, the institution presents an aspect of fearful sternness. And the West Indies, during the continuance of to make it appear that emancipation unconnectmoreover, it was objected that any scheme, slavery, the blacks were treated with much less ed with compulsory expatriation is the true polwhich looked simply to the removal of the humanity than the slaves are in Kentucky.-- ley of Kentucky. curse of slavery from Kentucky, and cared not They did not know what it was to receive the if the curse were transferred to other States, care and attention of an indulgent master and was a selfish scheme, and a scheme wanting in a sympathising mistress. In sickness, no angel good faith towards the sister States of the con- of mercy bent over them, and in health the Southern exchanges, a hand-bill offering a refederacy. There is great weight in these object only object was to secure as much labor from tions; for no true-hearted patriot would desire them as their physical ability would admit of to benefit his own section of the country at And yet, when the glorious day of freedom circulation. the cost of other sections, and the success dawned on them, and their shackles fell to the of any scheme of professed philanthropy is more than doubtful which rests, or seems to rest, on a basis of selfishness.

fal in their efforts to show that slavery ought and thankfulness and praise were every where years old; weighs 175 or 80 pounds, is very to be shelished; but there is resson to doubt in the accordant. whether they succeeded in making it perfectly

slavery and permitting the freedmen to remain n the same communities with their former masters has often been tried and has never failed. History, in all its testimonies on this subject, shows that expetriation is not a necessary conit shows that human wisdom and philanthrockim Esc., No. 31, North Fifth st., py have, in all cases of national extirpation of slavery-systems, decided that when slaves are have steadily advanced until freed, it is to the mutual advantage of both classes that the freedmen shall continue on the coil on which they labored while under the con-

> trol of task-masters. We have a striking illustration of this view n the emancipation policy of the liebrays, who, instead of driving the manumitted servant away, sought, by granting high privilegee, enpecially of a religious character, and by the constant manifestation of a kindly spirit towards im, to make Palestine the land of his choicethe home of his heart.

So far, then, as buman experience can throw ght on the subject of national emancipation it is unquestionably in favor of the proposition

on the soil as the wisest. No one who is con- for retaliation? Certainly not. n saving that they subsequently had no cause | ted. regret that they obeyed the dictates of con.

The experience of the United States is all in favor of emancipation on the soil.

The most interesting experiment the world ish West Indies. This experiment has peculiar the letter in which that plan was presented and States Emancipation was carried into effect of slavery it was an invaluable contribution to During the recent discussion of slavery in this State, several schemes of emancipation were in a number of islands without colonization. and without any of those gloomy consequences regarded as utterly impracticable. They were imate fruits of any plan of emancipation on

Notwithstanding the interested assertions of the slave-holders of the South, to the effect that West India emancipation has failed, we have no hesitation in saying there is not the slightest it, indeed, is the truth, that we declare that the should we liesitate for a moment to pronounce magnificent experiment made by the British in Ever of that kind of emancipation which is fervor and not a little force. They estimated government in the West Indies is one of the safe and has always been followed with innuthropy which the world has yet seen.

In the entire population of the British Wear India islands, the slaves formed axery large majority of the whole. The slaves greatly on toumbered the whites, and it was, therefore, tontenfrom the hire of the colored people before their ded that emancipation on the soil would be folexpatriation. But it was extremely difficult to lowed by riot, revenge, crime and bloodshed.-It was assumed that all the crimes that disgrace of their ancestors. The only kind of foreign human nature would be perpetrated by the slaves after they became free. Scenes of the most atrocious nature presented themselves to the minds of the opponents of emancipation; more numerous than the whites, would rise up fords. The act of the British Parliament took hearts, and, as the chains fell from their arms, and thanksgiving to the throne of mercy. No hand was stained with blood-no slave-holder seriousness which must forever lie in the way suffered any personal injury of any kind.-Quiet prevailed everywhere, and the only to the emancipated, is what we would have.

and the music of grateful hearts. No outbreak followed the act of West India their former masters nor stole their property .-They went merrily to work for wages in those fields in which they had toiled under the lash tudes of fourteen years, the liberated blacks have conducted themselves with far more general correctness of deportment than they did while they were retained in slavery.

Now, if in communities in which the blacks greatly outnumber the whites, experience ground, they were full of gratitude, and the for the apprehension and delivery to me, or his dark passion of revenge seeking bloody satis- confinement in any jail so that I can get him, of faction for many injuries and outrages, was The advocates of freedom were very success- not manifested. All bad passions had a truce.

After such an exhibition of the effects of

Foreign colonization, as a remedy for domes- pear. The negroes in the West Indies had felt tic slavery, is, as yet, an uncertain experiment. the yoke of oppression with intense severity-Slavery has existed in several nations and has If any thing could have induced them to combeen extinguished; but the manumitted slaves mit atrocities on their former owners, surely have never been forced from their homes and the remembrance of the injuries they had susnative land. The experiment of abelishing tained would have nerved their arms and fired their hearts to that end. But the great and invaluable blessing of freedom which they had received filled them with gratefulness and delight; and in their present happiness they forgot their old sufferings. They turned their atmitant of emancipation; on the contrary, tention to the great business of self-improvement, and in the fourteen years which have passed away since freedom was proclaimed, they opmunities in wh

lization are in a state of only has freedom lessened the number and w gated the quality of vices, but a ve tion. The schools are full of scholars who gen stally learn well, while the churches are attended by large and orderly congregations whose morals will compare favorably with those of other congregations elsewhere.

Have we not reason to suppose that, if emanipation were to take place in Kentucky without being associated with coerced expatriation, the intellectual and moral well-being of the negroes would also be promoted? If you act justled with ly toward a man do you thereby make him your bitter foe! If you restore to a people the liberty to which they are entitled and of which Blates of our confederacy in suf bendage formerly existed and they have long been deprived, do you thereby have been abrogated, all adopted emancipation arm them with revenge and prepare their hearts

versant with the results of emancipation in If emancipation take place on the soil those States, will assert that they militate against Kentucky and the blacks should not be forced the position that emancipation on the soil is away, would they not be employed and work to all concerned .-- for wages? Would they prowl about watchful The Quakers were the feet people who took a of opportunities for the commission of theft very. Some in- Let the history of emancipation in the free ividuals in that scolety, as long ago as the first States of this confederacy and the experience settlement of Punnsylvania, regarded the pe- of the West India Islands answer. The procultar institution as unchristian, and declared slavery men contend that one of the greatest against it. But the conviction of the duty of evils of emancipation would be the depriving any other portion. Whatever testimony, thereemancipation did not become general among the State of its laborers. Keep the emancipathem until after the middle of the last century. tied people here and that solid and formidable. They at length decided that no one could objection to emancipation will be obviated. Hunold slaves and at the same time maintain man nature is the same under a black skin that allegiance to christian principles, and adopted it is under one of the Caucasian hue, and if he plan of turning out of the Society all who a white man will labor better for wages than Atlas in regard to slavery? Speaking of the preferred holding on to their slaves to their under coercion, so also will the negro. If the scene in Frankfort, to which the correspondent membership. The number of excommunica- negroes were freed and employed in the State, a of the Louisville Journal feelingly alludes, the tions was extremely small. The Quakers lib- much greater amount of labor would be per- writer remarks, that "such scenes were always erated their slaves, amounting, in the aggregate, formed than at present, and the general pros- very unpleasant to us, and if we could have to a very large number; and we are warranted perity of our commonwealth would be promo. prevented their recurrence, would have done

ed, and thus attested their loyalty to Christ, the There would be so many evils and so much in- feelings, and the feelings of a vast majority of bond-breaker. They never regretted their con- convenience and so much gross inhumanity as- the people of Kentucky. There probably is duct, for, by emancipating their slaves, they sociated with expatriation that thousands of no slave-holding State in which the sight of a freed themselves from a great many inconveni- good men would regard a mild system of slave- gang of manacled slaves driven by dealers in ences, troubles and bad influences, and had the ry as preferable to it. We know that many human flesh and blood causes deeper sadness satisfaction of seeing those whom they had emancipationists who gave their assent to the and more heart-sickness, than in Kentucky.anumitted generally prospering and doing schemes which were bruited last summer, did Nowhere is the business of the negro-trader so, not because they approved of the details of viewed with more loathing and detestation. those schemes, but because they felt confident that the details were impracticable and could never be carried out.

ect, is that which was carried out in the Brit- Mr. Clay's plan. They read with deep interest interest and value for the people of the United felt that on account of its strong condemnation the cause of freedom, but the plan itself they State against slavery, feeling sure that whenever slavery terminated, coercive expatriation would not be resorted to.

But emancipation on the soil is eminently practicable. It has often been tried and has nlways succeeded. Why then, with the clear most splendid triumphs of wisdom and philan-, merable blessings both to the emancipators and the emancipated?

We do not array ourselves against African colonization. As a means of civilizing and christianizing Africa we regard that scheme with deep interest and in the event of emancipation in Kentucky we should take ground in favor of assisting all who might wish to go to the land colonization that we are opposed to is that in which force is resorted to

When the day of universal emancipation in Kentucky shall bless our State with its benign influences, there will probably be inducements offered to the emancipated negroes to seek homes for themselves nearer the tropics in this western hemisphere. The blacks who then may wish to emigrate from the State will have two southern regions before them wherein to to cherish the Upas tree. All that is needed is, choose homes. Quite as many will be willing that the men, whose feelings are outraged by to seek fortunes in tropical countries as will comport with the best interest of the common-

We are opposed to all coercion either in advance of or subsequent to emancipation. We the tree which is not native to the soil of Kenwould not employ force to wrest the slave from tucky would speedily fall. his master, neither would we coerce the freed man to exile himself from his native land. The weapons we would use are furnished from the armory of reason, religion, and common sense. Voluntary emancipation with a choice of home sounds heard were those of cheerful industry We are not able to say that we desire any other kind of emancipation than that which would be voluntary on the part of the masters, or even Emancipation. The negroes neither murdered that, if any scheme for forcibly breaking up families and trampling the holiest feelings of the human heart in the dust were associated with it.

separated, would not both races be glad to act ent parts during the ensuing year as follows: as their interests would then direct? Under such circumstances, separation would undoubtmutual welfare.

In an article written as hastily as this has been we can scarcely hope that we have satisshows that emancipation on the soil, so far from factorily answered all the objections usually being a curse to both races, is both safe and advantageous, is it not reasonable that all those emancipation on the soil. We are painfully 4th instead of the 6th, if the Chagres mail has arwho have hastily acknowledged that white men confident that we have not done justice to a and black cannot live together safely and advantageously unless the latter are enslaved, ty. Hereafter, we hope to make a more comshould examine the subject to the end that there plete exhibition of the complicated relations of may be a revocation of their judgment? In this subject, and we then shall be able, we think,

ward for the recovery of some fugitive property,

\$40 Reward.-I will give the above reward a mulatto boy, together with a large black mare mule, which he rode off. Said boy ran away on the 15th day of October, 1849; is about 22 tempt to pass for a white man or free mulatto. He rode off a fine saddle.

Slavery and Its Abuses. We take the following article from the Kentucky Atlas, an influential paper published at

Lexington: "THE Law of 1833 .- We find the following aragraph in a letter to the Louisville Journal one of its Frankfort correspondents .-Such scenes as those spoken of by the writer, were always very unpleasant to us, and if we could have prevented their recurrence, would have done so, and would be very much gratified f some plan could be adopted to put a stop to hem. But can that be done while slavery ex-We fear not. But, for the life of us, we cannot see how they—or the one in question— 'afford a practical illustration of the working the late change in the law of 1833.' Such

orce; and if that law were re-enacted, similar enes would occur, unless it should prohibit the sale and removal of slaves from Kentuck to the South, and the passage through the State to the South of those purchased in Virginia and Maryland. The repeal or modification of the law of 1833, had nothing to do with the scenes described by Looker On, and we wonder that any intelligent man should so believe or

'The humanity of the town was wounded esterday morning by the driving of a gang of anacled slaves through the streets. came from Virginia, I presume, and thus afford practical illustration of the working of the late change in the law of 1833. Slavery, as exhibited in well-fed, well-clothed, well-cared for servants at home, is a very different thing from slavery in this merchandising-cattle-driving aspect. Those here whom I heard speak most disapprovingly of this spectacle, were large slave-owners, who are by no means emancipe tionists. \*\*\* A LOOKER ON.

This article is worthy of attention in itself and because of the quarter whence it comes. The Atlas has been, and is, violently opposed to the emancipation movement, and represents a portion of the State which is commonly regarded as more hostile to that movement than perhaps fore, may be borne by it in regard to the charaster of slavery, will be regarded as less suspicious than testimony borne by papers devoted

And what is the testimony presented by the so; and would be very much gratified if some It may well be doubted whether emancipa- plan could be adopted to put a stop to them." science and broke the bonds of the oppress- tion connected with expatriation is practicable. In these words the writer expresses his genuine

The writer goes on: "Can that be done-i. a stop be but to these scenes, while slavery exists? We fear not." Was more decisive testination ever more solemnly pronounced upon desponding sentence, "we fear not"? Here are scenes presented which are acknowledged to be outrages upon humanity, and against whose recurrence the writer would gladly provide, and yet these scenes are feared to be unavoidable white slavery exists. In a word, they are the necessary attendants, the legitimate resuits, of slavery. What must be the nature of a tree whose fruits are so poxious and loathsome? The writer in doubtless correct: These long as the trade does go on, and is made lawful, very large amount in gold and paper. it is well that the manacles, "which outrage humanity," should be seen. Those iron fetters are symbols of the traffic around which Law throws her panoply, and without an occasional sight of the symbol the nature of the traffic so ter is doubtless correct. While the tree exists. its polsonous fruits will be borne.

But why shall the tree continue to exist? Is there any necessity upon a community to cherish and preserve the poison-bearing tree? Is tion whose legitimate results outrage humanity? If there be any such necessity, it is truly deplo-

But there is no such necessity. No iron fate has doomed this fair and beautiful State forever the terrible evils which flow from slavery, and who, like the Editor of the Atlas, wish "to put a stop to them," should energetically unite their efforts for its removal. Before such efforts

## California and Oregon Maile.

The Postmaster General announces that the mails for California and Oregon will be despatched from New York on the 13th of December next; from Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Geo., 16th; from New Orleans on or about the 15th; and from Havana, at which point the steam packet from New York and that from New Orleans will connect, the mail will depart on the 19th of December, direct for Chagren, reaching Panama overland in due time for the Pacific steam packet to leave that port for San Francisco on the 1st day of January next. in January next semi-monthly service If after emancipation it shall appear that the will be put in operation between New York and without any compensation. And from that day interests of both races require that they shall be Chagres, and steam packets will leave the differ-New York on the 13th and 28th of each month

Charleston and Savannah on the 16th and 31st (or edly go on as rapidly as would consist with their 30th; Havana on the 19th and 4th; and Panama on

They will leave San Francisco on the 1st of each month; Chagres on the 13th and 1st of each month, with privilege, if San Francisco mail is received in time, to leave on the 28th instead of the 1st. Leave Havana for New York on the 19th and 6th The entire postage for a single letter not exceed ing half an ounce in weight, will be 121-2 cents to Havana, 20 cents to Chagres, 30 cents to Panama to be pr. -paid in all cases; and 40 cents to Panams, to be pr. -paid in all cases; and 40 cents to Monterey, San Francisco, Astoria, or any other point in 
California or Oregon; to be pre-paid, or left unpaid, 
at the option of the sender. Newspapers and pamphiets, sea postage, 3 cents each, and inland postage to be added.

THE ESCAPE OF DR. COOLIDGE.-Dr. Coolidge murder in Maine, and while in prison awaiting the day of bis er coulion, committed suicide, as was alleged, it ppears is in California. The Ameriabove to press upon those below, until upwards of these people at Route and Maine, and while in prison awaiting the limmense concourse of people were in attendance, when a sudden panic caused the multitude from alleged, it ppears is in California. The Ameriabove to press upon those below, until upwards of these people. From a sudden panic caused the multitude from with much interest the character and habits of these people. alleged, it ppears is in California. The Ameria above to press upon those below, until upwards of these people. From early more

Yesterday morning there came up here three strangers from Sacramento City, one of whom I recognised as the notorious Dr. Valorus P. Coclidge, formerly of Waterville, Me., the arleged murderer of Edward Matthews! Could I be miswhether they successed in making it perfectly clear that African colonization is the best remedy that can be found for slavery.

Were not our friends too hasty and inconsistion whether the manipation, under auspices far better for that it would be better to retain the negroes in that it would be better to retain the magnetian that would be its fixed all the slaves in Kantary than to emancipate them on the soil?

Did they not, in making it to admission, defer the nact constraints and unusually to the experience and common senses of manking?

After such an exhibition of the effects of mancipation is the best remediate the mancipation on the soil as the British West and inconstitute that enumanipation, under auspices far better for the community. If all the slaves in Kantary than the consists of the community. If all the slaves in Kantary white, and straight hair? The imposition would be, its thicks us, if this boy should attempt to pass for anything else but a white an unsound projudics, rather than act conformably to the experience and common senses of manking?

After such an exhibition of the effects of anything in the saddle.

Any information respecting said boy and mule, can be communicated to me at Olive Branch Post office, Descoto county, Miss.

C. F. DANDRIDGE.

Very white, and straight of the community. If all the slaves in Kantary white the ordinary descriptions of fowls in not office, but it shaded to me at Olive in the large was every thin and scattered over three inches in length. He rode off a fame stanged from six to eighten dollars per pair, six in articles as to do the serve in the serve whether the continuous of the community. If all the slaves in Kantary white the ordinary descriptions of fowls in not office, Descoto county, Miss.

Very white, and straigle were sold at fifteen dollars per pair, six in articles were sol

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

GIPSEY FOURIERITIES .- A Paris paper, in no ticing the advent of a company of gipsies, which were encamped in the Champs Elysee, says of them and their creed: "These Zingaries did not come to attend the Congress of Peace, as some journals have pretended. Zingarism has never mitted war; it is in perpetual peace with mankind; before its wandering school, Saint Simon Fourier, Proudhon, Jean Journetand Cabet, are all silly children. Zingerism is the oncial theory which has been acted upon, without passing through controversy. Its doctrines may be thus summed up: Not to believe in tomorrow; to be of no particular country; but of all, to despise property, as regards the owner; to sleep under the stars; live in the open air; eat what God gives, and to fast when he gives

nothing." "At a fashionable watering place near Carnoruing, and broke out in a song:

'As winds the ivy round the tree, As to the crag the moss patch roots, So clings my constant soul to thee,

My own! my beautiful!! my boots !!! HUNGARIAN VENGRANCE.-A letter to the New ork Tribune from Vienna says: "Some are hot every day at Pesth. In this way they dispatch the mass of the prisoners, the huse the Honveds who have not yet given their submission. You may imagine what exasperation is produced by these wholesale slaughters.—
Vegeance is taken on the assassins. Bands of men go through the streets and slay without mercy the Austrian officers whom they meet."

BINDING ON AUSTRIA.-Falconbridge, in 'King John,' recommends Austria to "hang a calf-skin on those recreant limbs." At the present day he could hardly have recommended such binding in calf, seeing that Austria is already bound in Russia.—Punch.

DEATH OF CAPT. DUSTIN .- We were pained yes erday morning to hear that a telegraphic dispatch great profits which await them: and been received from New Orleans, announcing and father, and enterprizing business man, and ne of our most popular steamboat commanders His death is a great loss, and we symphathise with his relations in their afflicting bereavement, The Bostona is expected to arrive in a few days with the remains of Capt. Dustin on board. Mr. Price, his brother-in law, a pilot of the boat, sent Friday, the 23d .- Lou. Cour.

THE KENTUCKY BOYS IN CALIFORNIA. - The Caliornia mail arrived here at last at a late hour on Friday night, and on Saturday we had the pleasure of reading a number of letters from our boys in California, Capt, Maury's and Capt. Huie's comsanies had arrived at the diggings in safety. The ness, which had greatly interfered with their opegeneral interest.

GEORGIA GOLD COLNAGE .- The amount of gold eceived at the Branch Mint in Dahlonega during which may the month of October was \$35,600, of which kept at all times equal to the full capacity of the about \$600 was California, and the remainder Georgia. The amount coined during the same time was \$33,439. The California gold contains They are also easy of ventilation. about 11 3-4 per cent. alloy, while the Georgia has

DEATH OF A MINER. - The Picayone says that an old miser, a planter, died at Attakapas, tately, who was worth in money, lands and negroes, at least, 2000,000. He had his coffin made before his deaths of rough, unhaws planks, in which were found. lats. While the laws make it lawful for man lars in gold. Secreted in the ceiling of his house, to trade in man, the trade will go on; and so was \$45,000 in gold, and in an iron chest, also, a

Car A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper writes that Mr. HENRY A. Wiss, the author of "Los Gringos," accompanies Mr. SCHRONDER as Secretary to the Legation to Sweden; that Col. MAGRUDER, of the U. S. Army, has fitly symbolised might be forgetten. The wri- been ordered, with his company, to California, that Com. Jones has been ordered home, and Com SMITH goes out to relieve him.

the gods of the world are fast dying out, and one that she fell back, suffocated by the smoke, and sill rock, and will require a great outlay for most deity alone is worshipped-wealth. Were it curthere any necessity for perpetuating an Institu- rently reported that the river Jordan was bedded with gold, and that the Pool of Betheeda was lined her room, as persons who were in the house early, importance. It will establish the fact that the minwith pearls, the Christian world would vie with the before the flames had got much vent, said it was eral wealth of that region has been known to pos-Jews to re-build Jerusalem, and ships would be up for Palestine instead of San Francisco.

TA large importation of Australian Seed Wheat, of excellent quality, had been made into Liverpool. The same vessel also brought fifty one of flour, grown and made in Australia.

MURDER. -- Much excitement was caused at Fayettevitle, N. C., last week by the discovery that Mr. Alexander C. Simpson, who had died on the 8th inst., (as was supposed from natural causes.) had been poisoned with arsenic. His wife is charged with the deed, and has escaped. The in reply to questions asking the best route and cost grand jury, upon an investigation of the matter, of getting to California; has found a bill against her for murder.

National Guard, who was supposed to have died from indigestion, produced by drunkenness, was recently buried in the Department of the Mayenne. He was buried with military honors, and, on the firing of the last volley, a groan was heard to proceed from the coffin which was instantly taken up and opened, when the supposed dead man rose up, and, on examination, it was found that the serge and, on examination, it was found that the serge geant had negligently loaded his piece with ball cartridge, the ball had passed through the thigh of the man, and thus prevented his premature interment. The resuscitated man who was soon cured of his wound, has evinced his gratitude by comcoed from the coffin which was instantly taken up meneing an action against the sergeant, to recover damages for the injury!

Hecate was to have left Portsmouth, England, on Saturday, the 3d instant, direct for New York, with Sir Henry Bulwer on board, as minister plenipotentiary to the United States. The only son of Sir might like this route. Edward Bulwer Lytton was to sail with his uncle as unpaid attache. The Hecate will probably arrive at New York some time this week.

JESUITS IN MEXICO.—The legislature of the Mexican State of Queretaro recently enacted a law reestablishing the Jesuits there. The Governor has

on the occasion of an idolatious festival. The festival was held at the top of a high rock, and an

AT The Postmester General has esta new post offices in Kentucky as follows: Church Hill, Christian county, W. T. Whit

Sport Creek, Grayson county, Henry Haynes,

Brooklyn, Campbell county, The post office at Corn Creek, Trimble county. has been discontinued.

CALIFORNIA FLEET.-The total number of vessels that have left the United States for California, why our from the commencement of the excitement, is as before this o follows: 189 ships, 170 barks, 119 brigs, 83 schooners, and 7 steamers-total, 573. Mia. Bopisco.-The family of Mr. Bodisco, we

earn, says the Georgetown Advocate, had letters from him by the last arrival from Europe, in which and food for the laborers. he states that he will leave for this country in

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS .- Mr. R. W. Walker, a representative to the Alabama Legislaisle," says the Gateshead Observer, "an ena- ture from Tuskegee, has given notice that he will noured chambermaid, who had fallen in love early in the session pring forward a bill authorwith a fellow-servant, laid hold of him one fine ising the State to purchase one hundred negroes, to be sent to California to work in the gold mines, and the profits of their labor to be devoted to the payment of the public debt of Alabama.

STRAM IN FRANCE.-By a recent official report, it appears there are now in use in France 8,580 steam boilers, 670 locomotive engines, and 225 as to have the subject acted upon steamers, exclusive of the war steamers.

Commodore Guisinger, commander of the U. S. squadron at the East Indies, informs the Otherver gives the following scene at the Secretary of the Navy that the Governor of the tion of a man named Robert Hildreth, at Portuguese settlements at Macao, China, was place, on the 25 inst:assassinated on the 22d of August last, by six Chinamen. Great excitement was produced in drath swings by the neck. For helf a minute Chinamen. Great excitement was produced in consequence, and Com. G. deemed it advisable to weight, without falling one inch, have broken neek! Not Poor festow, he expected one page. tion to the Americans there.

TWe cut the following extracts from the St. Louis Republican, and congratulate our worthy convulsive effort, he reaches the platfor and enterprising citizens, Messrs. Ruvrses and BILKNAP, on the successful prosecution of their important enterprise, and in the prospect of the

RAILROAD TO THE COAL BANKS IN THE LLEthe death of Capt. E.T. Dustin, of the steamer Bostona. He died at New Orleans, on Thursday of ladies and gentlemen, including Messrs, Johnnight last—just one week after the explosion of first pleasure excursion over the first railroad yet he Louisians, by which accident he received the constructed to the Mississippi, above the mouth juries which proved fatal to him. Capt. D. was of the Ohio. Aithough it is a short road in comparison with others, it may properly be regarded as the first effort in what may yet be a vast system

of the Cahokia creek, opposite the lower ferry landing.
Immediately beyond the Lake, where the turns north to the coal-pits, it is contemplated to intersect it with a railroad to Belleville, a distance of only seven and a quarter miles, over a despatch to that effect from New Orleans, dated good and cheap route. It is probable that this

oad will be constructed next season. Ground for a depot at the intersection has been secured. Their mines are well worth a visit. They are about midway up. A beautiful lake lies in front There are three strates extending back an un-known distance. They have already been traced many miles; at present they are working the upper strets. Three shafts have been opened, one of which has been extended in about 150 yards. The raigrants from this State had separated and were vein of coal is seven, seven and a half, and eight digging gold in equads in different parts of the gold feet thick, capped by a solid rock, and when tried egion. They had nearly all suffered with sick- about a mile back, the vein measures nine feet Into these shafts railways are extended, and the rations. Numbers of them are sick and disgusted with the road. In the long shaft they are cutting with the country, and intend to return as soon as off side passages and rooms, and when these are manner. The coal is easily mined. One hand can dig from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels per day, and by increasing the shafts, means of transportation. The elevation of the

shafts give them good drainage, and the firmness of the took capping renders them entirely secure. The city and the public generally are much in debted to the enterprise of these gentlemen. They will have brought about a revolution in man city. In securing this work the owners have inid up for themselves an immense fortune, more rich nd more lasting than any placer

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE .- The large and elegant mansion of Mrs. Anna Jenkins, at Providence, (R. suthocity. L) was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning about 3 o'clock, and, sad to relate, the owner and her elder daughter perished on the premises. The fire originated in a furnace in the cellar, in- mines of California. The letter bears date A ... tended for warming the building, and was under 26, 1849: such headway when discovered that it was with is called Murphy's Diggings) one week to-day. difficulty that any of the inmates escaped from the is evidently the work of ancient times-210 burning pile. Three of the servants saved themselves by descending the lightning rod, and three others were rescued by means of a ladder. One made to descend to the bottom. There was found of these was the younger Miss Jenkins. She part- in it the bones of a human being, also an altar in ed hands with her mother at the top of the ladder. Horace Mann, in a late lecture in Boston, said but the latter did not follow, and it is supposed there expired. The other daughter was not seen, and machinery to work it. and she was probably suffocated by the smoke in tent observers, may prove of the highest historical impossible to breathe long in such a dense smoke.

The Providence Journal says: Mrs. Jeckins was widely known for her virtues and charities. She was a preacher of the Society of Friends; but her benevolence was not limited to sect or religion, and her large wealth was devo-ted to the cause of humanity where it was sufferng. No one could have been taken from us whose death, independent of the terrible manner of it, would have carried greater grief to the whole

FOR CALIFORNIA .- The New York Tribune makes up the following comprehensive statement would be an entire failure, has been in some mea-

"The best and quickest route is via the Isthmus of Panama. It is also the most expensive. The fare to Chagres in the mail line (Roberts') is \$30a 100 in the cabin and \$50 in the steerage. In Howard's line, \$90a125 in the cabin, \$55 in the steerage. This line goes direct to Chagres. The other stops at Charleston, Savannah and Havana, and charges to the Falcon at the latter place. Across the lathmus the coat is about \$25. The Pacific steamers charge \$500 in the cabin and \$150 in the steerage, making for the whole trip \$400 to \$450. Ohio on the 13th of December. The Sarah Sands, iron propeller, leaves on the 1st December, and the steamer Tennessee on the same day, for San Francisco, via Cape Horn. Both vessels take freight and passengers.

There are sailing vessels leaving here every week for California, via Cape Horn, in which the

week for California, via Cape Horn, in which the passage varies from \$100 to \$300—time four to six

Francisco, not the least remarkable are the em.igrants from China. A letter says:

At least 75 houses have been imported from Canton, and are put up by Chinese carpenters. Nearly all the chairs in private families are of Chinese manufacture, and there are two restaurants in the Thate East India papers record a terrible dis-aster as having recently occurred at Trichinopoly,

four hundred persons were suffocated or trodden to death.

Short Bar, 30 miles from Coloma, (California) opt. 3d, addressed to a gentlemen in Boston. The writer claims that he was acquainted with Coolidge at Waterville, and cannot be mistaken in his statement:

Yesterday morning there came up here three treatments of the statement of the statem

at, that in no portfon of these U requisiten all united exist an nent is the great ship builder, and is the controlling contractor. Why then do members of Congress from the West, and ossideration of the Government in

DERABBUL SCRNE AT AN EXECUTE ngham (N. C.) currespondent of the

"The axe glitters, the trap door falls, and of that his last, But the fatality which ade sheriffe to gross negligence in executing ented the tope from tightening. Even ther neckness did not leave him. He spake, will emplaint, in a clear voice, that was awe by every ear-'Come here

The sheriff did go to him. First, with an hen with a piece of scantling, he endess knock away the boards. At iently a second time. The poor fellow me ther effort to recover himself. Finding that se bong in a way which produced the most rew greater, drew up his legs as high tapp hen with all his force, threw them cord. Three several times, at interests ceused-his own execut

scious of pain. The scene at Nockingham, or som shocking, diegusting, and abnuminable, is ntexception, wherever capital punishment is

MOS QUELLED ST PRAYER. - A consequence the Pittsburgh Gazette relates the following of cumstances, as received from the late sherif. hat county, Mr. Foravih-

Some time in the course of the past year, h Forsyth, was called upon to exercise thursty for the suppression of a large disc meeting, somewhere in the suburts of the city At the time of his arrival on the ground the duty in the premises, he was appo part in the late trials in our court, with a request that he would let him try the efficacy of prayer on

the excited passions of the throng.

The sheriff replied that he doubted much the success of such an expedient, but that willing to make the experiment. Mr. house above the multitude, and poured forth, appare from the fullness of a Christian spirit ost appropriate to the occasion. im, some of them very reverently took of

Kxtraorninary Discovery in California The following is an extract from a letter written to his wife by a New Yorker, now working in the

"There was a gold mine discovered here in deep, situated on the summit of a very high most tain. It has made a great excitement here, as whether it will pay to be worked, as it is mas

vived may enlighten us as to the nationality of the old in a country in which it seems to abound, and where its discoverers had found encourage ment to make such extensive excavations in for

THE MACKEREL FISHERIES .- A letter to the New York Express, dated Halliax, Nov. 14, ease:

The apprehension entertained here for some considerable quantities were taken last week in the vicinity of Causo. It is very late in the season to begin, but we have a precedent in the year 1845. when the larger proportion of the quanti y taken was subsequent to the 11th November. The catch, therefore may, if the favorable off-shore winds and fine weather continues, come up to the desirable foot-up of a season's fishing, 20,100 harrels No. 1 "bloaters." We learn from Causo that the American fishing vessels, despairing of making voyages, had with the exception of two or three returned home "clean". These

months. Any one with plenty of time and patience immediately opposite to where the explosion occurred; a fragment of the boilet flew out with such force, and so near the lady next the river, that it passes in San Francisco.—Among the strange groups going to make up the population of San saidle. She awoned off, and it was after much saidle. She awoned off, and it was after much saidle.

I understand that Mr. Calhoun will resist the admission of California as a State into the Union, with a restriction of slavery, as a part of its organic law. Ido not think he will obtain the vote of all the Southern Sensiors in the course which he has marked out. He takes the ground that

After California shall become a State, then she may regulate her domestic policy as she pleases; but the South is bound, according to Mr. Caliboun, to resist her admission as a State, and her assumption of the right, in her present position, to form a State Government. There is no objection, as he thinks, to her forming a Provisional Government, for the security of her inhabitants; but she has no with to form a State Government, without the Mexico and the United States, in place of Col.
Weller, removed.

Weller, removed.

At a sale in Boston of the poultry recently exhibited at the "Fowl Fair" of that city, some of the specimens brought enormous prices. "Shang-the specimens brought enormous prices. "Shang-the specimens brought enormous prices. "Shang-the specimens brought enormous prices." Shang-the specimens brought enormous prices. "Shang-the specimens brought enormous prices." Shang-the specimens brought enormous prices. "Shang-the specimens brought enormous prices." Shang-the specimens brought enormous prices. "Shang-the specimens brought enormous prices." Shang-the specimens brought enormous prices. "Shang-the specimens a single build." Barnography of the inhabitants; but she has no right to form a State Government, without the sasent of Congress, nor to enforce any law which may be inconsistent with the rights and interests buildings of doubte size described above—but we suppose that in such cases two separate frames the size buildings of the size of th Calhoun, but of many Whig and Democratic.

Millions of pigeous have been filling the woods for many miles around us, for several weeks past. They have a roost several miles in extent in the edge of Hickman county, and with a torch and club the citizens sally forth at night and bring home their game by meal bags full. The woods on the dividing ridge between Lick Creek and Gerrison fork of Harpeth were on fire last week, to an extent of several miles, supposed to have county from the lights of those engaged in baying the